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**ASSENT TO BILLS.**  
On the part of her Majesty, the **SPEAKER** announced the assent of the Governor-General to the following Bills:—Country Towns Streets Alignment Bill, Abattoir Road Bill, Further Remedies to Creditors Bill.

## STOCK BANK BILL

**RETURN.**  
The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the following return:—Return to the Address in reference to Bonded Storekeepers and Licensed Custom-house Agents, adopted, on motion of Mr. Nichols, on the 24th ultimo.

nted.

**LOCAL PARLIAMENT HOUSES.**  
**Mr. COWPER:** The motion he had now to bring before the House was one of a rather ominous character, inasmuch as it was a motion which significantly told them that, as a legislature, they must soon expire, and when that time came, the members of it would meet again, must be matter for the House to determine. No doubt, from the information which he had received, the colony of the New Constitution Bill would soon be before the House, that consequently an entire change of the legislative Government of the colony would take place. The Governor-General had accordingly brought the subject under the consideration of the present Council, and he had been referred to the consideration of the Standing Orders Committee, who had given the matter their best attention.

was thought desirable. As to the purchase premises in the immediate vicinity of the present Council Chamber for the accommodation of the new House, and the hon. the Speaker was appointed to enter into negotiations to obtain such an end. The negotiations, however, stated in the report of the Committee, turned out as was foreseen, and the Committee then found that two courses were open. The first was to postpone for consideration by the Committee was the propriety of adopting a large measure for building new premises for the Legislature on a proper scale. The second was that of enlarging the present Chamber commensurate to the expected requirements. Both of these proposals had met with deliberate consideration, and the Committee had come to the conclusion that the latter was the preferable one. It was, however, pointed out before the new Legislature must assemble as soon as possible, and that it was not possible even if the necessary funds could without much difficulty be provided, that a proper accommodation of the new Legislature could be satisfactorily provided. He was free, however, to say on this subject that he agreed with many other honorable members that the funds of the colony were not in that state as to be desirable to put the country to so large an expenditure as would be necessary to build new premises on a proper scale, at a time when it could not be denied that the funds of the colony were in a state which would not permit of entering on a task which would require on a proper scale, must involve a very large expenditure indeed. It was thought advisable, therefore, to adopt the latter plan, and the recommendations of the report

[illegible]

the rear of the present building, said—

I further propose that a new library building at the rear of his present residence and record rooms, to be 20 feet by 30 feet, and 25 feet high; this will be easily accessible from the rear of the present building.

If considered necessary, the refreshment room can be increased to 100 square feet, by taking in the record room and passage, in which case a new room could be erected at the rear of the proposed new building.

It is very important that a safe depositary should be found for the records of the Council, and I am firmly believed, they were not secure, and that, in case of fire, it was probable the whole of the records of the Council would be destroyed. To have, therefore, the Council attach a record room would be a consideration of very considerable importance. The plan proposed by the Colonial Architect would give all that was required. There would be a Council Chamber possessing sufficient accommodations, clerks' offices, and a room for the members of the Council gallery, constructed in the way I have mentioned, the performance of their duties more easy and comfortable to the reporters. It was estimated that the whole expense would be about £10,000, and he believed this could be amply met by the sale of the old building which had been overlooked, but which he believed was absolutely necessary. He thought the roof of the present building, and the walls would also stand for some time, should be slated. It did not seem to him that the present building had been on fire more than once, and this was, therefore, a precaution which ought at once to be taken. Although the present building was in one state of decay, it could not be said to be in a state of decay. With the alterations he had proposed, it might last and answer all the purposes for which it was designed for twenty or even for thirty years to come,—at the end of which period they might be replaced by a new building.

It could afford to have the alterations proposed, and then it could afford therefore more, if that an Address be presented to the Governor-General, transmitting a copy of the Report of the Committee, and a copy of the message of his Excellency, No. 38, in reference to the Council House, and respectfully requesting that his Excellency will be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Committee, and that the Council Chamber of the Colonial Architect, the whole of the necessary alterations could be carried out in six months, which would afford ample time for the assembling of the Legislature under a new Constitution.

It was then resolved that the motion which passed without opposition.

**MESSAGE**

The following Message from the Governor-General was received :—

**AUGMENTATION OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SALARY.**  
The Governor-General begs to express his grateful sense of the liberality of the Council, in requesting him, in their address of the 4th instant, to place on the Supplementary Estimate for the present year, a sum sufficient to cover the addition of £1000 per annum to the salary of his predecessor and himself, from the 1st June 1854.

The great and unavoidable increase in the expense of the establishment of the Governor, alluded to by Sir Charles F. Fox, in his reply to a previous address of the Council on the same subject; justifies the acceptance by the Governor-General of this addition to his income; and as the Secretary of State, in his Despatch of the 3rd January, 1855, which has been laid before the House, has expressed the Majesty's Government to such an increase, his Excellency will give direction for the insertion of the requisite amount in the supplementary Estimate.

Ordered to be printed and taken into consideration with the Supplementary Estimate and Estimate of Expenditure for the years 1855-6.

REUTING.

**PETITION**  
presented by

Mr. NICHOLS presented a petition from Mr. James Naimby Shuttleworth, representing that he had purchased from one Robert Porter, a grant of thirty acres of land, at Old Man's Valley, in the parish of South Coalhail, in the county of Cumberland, and that, after such purchase, a letter was addressed by the Surveyor-General to the said Robert Porter, acquainting him that a part of his grant had been previously granted to another person, and praying relief.

Petition received.

## COMMUNICATION.

Mr. DONALDSON moved, "That the report of the Select Committee upon the subject of steam communication with Europe, laid upon the table of the House on the 30th ultimo, be now adopted. That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General praying that the recommendations contained in that report may be carried into effect." He said, in moving the adoption of this report, he would not trouble the House with many observations, because, perhaps, the proper period for discussion would be when the bill in reference to the subject was introduced.

dequed by the Governor-General, in answer to Mr. Ad-  
ams, saying that the recommendations contained  
in the report may be carried into effect. The bill  
which was before the House on a former occasion  
was taken up in such a way as to give the Governor-  
General's views into arrangements for the  
the sister colonies for the establishment  
of steam communication with Great  
Britain in such a manner as was thought most ad-  
visable to the Executive Government. Beyond that  
the bill did not propose to go.  
It was referred to a select committee for further considera-  
tion, and that course had been fully justified by the  
considerations then taken, and indeed it was  
considered necessary by the House, and was  
the table of the House by the Governor. While on  
the one hand the bill presented to the House gave the  
Executive Government power to enter into contract  
with the sister colonies for the establishment of  
entered into a correspondence with the Secretary of  
State for the Colonies in the mother country in refer-  
ence to a scheme of direct steam communication by  
Singapore, and the bill was referred to a select  
the bill before the House. The committee felt some-  
what embarrassed because they had these two matters  
before them—the one for direct communication by  
Singapore, and the other for communication by  
Executive to enter into such arrangement with the  
sister colonies as might be considered the most easy  
plan of communication and the most economically  
advantageous to the Government. It was on a former  
occasion that the Governor-General's Message on  
Steam Communication with Great Britain be referred  
to the committee, which was done; and now that  
the Government of the Western Australian Council of the  
United States had been taken, a gentleman, who was  
with the new scheme of communication by Tahiti and  
Panama. The committee had recommended, however,  
the route *via* Singapore, that direct by Singapore; as  
the same gentleman had pointed out that the route  
route *via* Tahiti and Panama the greater despatch could  
be ensured. The objection was the expense, as  
it would cost far more than a line *via* Singapore. They  
found that the route *via* Tahiti and Panama was  
They found that the Victorian Government had en-  
tered into a correspondence with the home Govern-  
ment, and offered the large sum of £50,000 for  
the establishment of a line of communication with  
No doubt Sydney would be benefited almost as much  
as Melbourne by the establishment of such a line,  
and for that reason, perhaps, this colony would be  
the most benefited by the establishment of such a line  
to fall in with such a scheme; but, at the same  
time, there was no concealing the fact that Sydney  
was the oldest, and, he believed, the most populous,  
and the most important colony in the world, and  
after all, by such an arrangement this colony would  
not be in the position she would otherwise en-

joy if the proposed means of direct communication with home. If, after all, two lines were established, the Government would be established in a position to receive the mail from Melbourne and we should pay for their letters arriving by our direct line. They had not recommended to the Government at present to enter into any arrangement with the Colonies and the Oriental Company. There would be no doubt Congress would be of opinion that which would be of great benefit to the colonies generally—a combination of intellects and intelligence, for the benefit of all. Rapid communication by way of the Straits and Panama might be ensured, without extraordinary business expense, by the Government individually, and with the aid of the Grand Trunk line from Panama to Chagres, a most rapid line of communication between Australia and Great Britain might be established. Although the ripe time for the bill was not yet, it was, nevertheless, in consequence of conflicting interests, difficult to pluck. The committee had, however, hit upon the scheme which they thought best and most practicable, although the lines would not be the same as those proposed by the Government. They hoped no time would be lost by the Government in introducing a bill in accordance with the recommendations of the committee. They had made certain suggestions, which he would now take the liberty of stating. The first was, that the Government should be afforded, by means of which each colony should avail itself of the exertions of neighbouring colonies; arrangements being at once made that the whole ocean postage on all letters transmitted to the colonies should be borne by the Government of the colony, paying the means of transit. Thus, if Victoria was to establish her line via Singapore, she would claim the whole of the ocean postage for letters to that colony; and if we established a line, ex Australia, to the colony of New Zealand, the ocean postage would be borne by the Government of New Zealand. The second suggestion, namely the ex-

mittee was that, applications should be made at once to the Home Government, to procure its sanction to the granting of a subsidy equal to half the expense of any contract that may be entered into by the Government of Great Britain for the carriage of the mails from Sydney and Singapore; and further, that the accounts of the postage should be simplified by each country collecting its own postage. This suggestion might be considered as dividing the postage between the two Governments, and that no charge should be made upon the Australian colonies for carrying the mails on the Great Eastern Trans-Atlantic and from Great Britain to Hong Kong. The Home Government had hitherto taken the whole of the postage paid in England, and it had formed part of the revenue of Great Britain. He (Mr. Donaldson) had however, some time ago a conversation with Lord Carnarvon upon the subject, and he was glad to say that the Government at home had no desire to make anything like profit by the postal arrangements with this colony, they would rather give it all up if some plan could be devised which, while it would be beneficial to the colony, would be injurious to the Home Government. If they got half the postage, they should pay half the contract money. If, however, we were face to face with her Majesty's Ministers, he thought the scheme would be more likely to be taken, as they were much more fair and reasonable. The carrying of the mails by the Great Eastern Trans-Atlantic would be a concession on the part of the Home Government, and would cost a considerable sum. Then an additional £5000 per annum would be required to defray the Australian correspondence would be more bulky than the Oriental. The Peninsular and Oriental Company would have a right to expect something for their labours, the use of their vessels &c. The mode of carrying the mails by the Great Eastern Trans-Atlantic, that of a mail ship direct. In England, a letter might be sent from Land's End to John O'Groat's House for one penny. What the Home Government said to sailing vessels carrying the mail was that they could not consider the postage as being derived. The committee suggested, in the third place, that, in order to meet any contingency as to the arrangements with other colonies, a further sum of £5000 per annum for five years should be voted to the Government, for the disposal of the Executive Government. That money was not intended to pay any part of the general contribution, or towards any subsidy, but to form a sort of fund for the balancing of accounts, because the colonies would be required to contribute to the cost of the ocean postage of their line. To commence

suggested, in the next place, that in the present disturbed state of Europe, and pending the negotiation with the home Government as to a regular packet service between these places, it was highly expedient that the Government should be empowered to obtain a contract upon reasonable terms, by tender or otherwise, at a rate not exceeding £25,000 per annum, for opening up the Singapore line by way of Torres Straits, with parties to be selected by the Government, at the rate of one month to the month. The Government did not wish to embarrass the Government in any way by that fourth clause; they were, however, very anxious on the part of the public, to obtain some permanent arrangement, and they were glad to find that the £25,000 per annum was not sufficient for occasional trips of that sort; and it was also known that if occasional trips were established, considerable delay would be occasioned in the return homeward. He was, therefore, glad to find that the proposed time would be lost in the introduction of a bill embodying the suggestions therein contained; the colony would in that case be immensely benefited.

Mr. COWPER seconds the motion.

Mr. MARTIN did not wish the motion to be assented to, but he was not prepared to dissent from him. In the first place, he would take the liberty of saying what he had said on more occasions than one, with respect to reports of select committees of that House. It was an inconvenient practice, and he suggested in previous reports, particularly when we considered in what manner the reports generally were made—and that it was difficult to find out the recommendations alluded to. No doubt, if the usual custom had been to insert at the end, or in the margin, of the report, the resolutions which it was intended the House should give their assent, the objection would be removed. But that had not been the practice which had been adopted by select committees of that House, except in a few cases. He suggested, therefore, that it should be the chairman of the select committee to adopt as a report containing a great many statements, and one

recommendation only. He believed he was correct in stating that although the second resolution spoke of a "majority," it was not intended to imply a number of suggestions. The resolutions, he said, were regular in point of form, should have had reference not merely to recommendations, but also to statements and resolutions, and he was surprised that the House had most bordering on absurdity to ask the House to adopt a number of suggestions. To whom were those suggestions made? He could understand the committee members to make suggestions, but for no reason, he said, were members to sit in that House and send out suggestions. It appeared to him to be a piece of mere absurdity. What was to follow? Who was to act upon the suggestions? He asked the speaker to inform him from the report that it was intended that the House should send down to the House another bill in reference to the subject, and in that case, he said, the House would be taking a course entirely within its province. What was the object of the suggestions to the Government—to send down a bill embodying certain provisions? He was not now offering suggestions, but he was pointing out a policy of spending £25,000, as suggested by the report—that might or might not be advisable, but surely it was not necessary for the House irregularly to adopt the suggestions brought forward to carry out the principle embodied. If the Government were to carry out the suggestions, he thought proper to act upon them, the Governor could send down another bill, or so alter the present one as to meet these suggestions. Surely, it was not necessary for the House to adopt this report which nine-tenths of the members had never read. He himself had never seen the evidence until this moment, and he did not believe that any member had. When the Bill was passed very recently, he was not prepared to adopt the suggestions before the House at a moment's notice, and thus pledge himself to any measure framed in accordance with the suggestions. When the Bill was to carry out the postal communication with the mother country must be done by means of an Act of Council. This committee were called upon to advise the Government on the basis of Council letters which had reported. When the bill was in committee, the views of the whole House alterations might be made. Now it appeared to him that it would be better for the House not to press this motion—they could, when the House met, make suggestions, and then, in its considerations in the usual way. He thought that if the House gave its consent now to these resolutions, it would be a great difficulty, that they would be pledged to the principle of the resolutions, and might afterwards disagree. If that was the case there would be a complete waste of time, because they would be necessary in passing this Bill than if they had not agreed to the resolutions. When the Bill was in its usual stage it might be easily amended. He, for one, on those grounds, objected to these resolutions being passed. He therefore hoped the hon. member would withdraw the motion, because he could do no good by passing it.

Mr. COWPER said he thought no objection could be raised to this motion. It was a parliamentary proceeding, and a rule that was invariably adopted by the House, and he himself doubted whether it was convenient or inconvenient to the House. It was a parliamentary move to move the adoption of the report of a committee. The hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland had said that if they passed those resolutions they would be bound by them. Now, they would only be bound by them so far as the House, in the same manner as they would be when they agreed to an address to be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that he would be pleased on the Estimates. It is open for discussion whether they are bound before the House, and hon. members are not bound to the principle. They may vote against it if they do not approve of the principle. He thought that the report was very wisely made, and that the chairman had gone very elaborately into the matter. The committee recommended that "the principles of the Bill which should be brought under the consideration of the Council should be to authorize the colonial Government to enter into a contract for a monthly line of postal steamers between Sydney and Melbourne, and for this purpose a sum of £25,000 per annum for five years certain should be placed at the disposal of the Executive Government to meet the expenses of such a contract. Now, the object of the committee was to alter the Bill, which had been laid before them should be altered, and the principles of these resolutions incorporated in it. That would be all that would be deemed necessary to pass the Bill. (Hear, hear.) Then came the other suggestion, which was to be made by the Postmaster-General, whether it would be better for His Excellency to communicate with the Home Office or to put a certain sum on the Estimates for the year to meet the expenditure of carrying out the plan recommended by the committee."

the proposed scheme. The suggestion of the committee would be to follow the practice of the colonies would be afforded by which each colony could send itself of the extra exertions of neighbouring colonies, arrangements being made so that what was sent on all letters transmitted to and from Great Britain would be received by the colony paying for the means of transit. Now he considered that a very reasonable arrangement was put in the bill to be carried out by the Government. He had no doubt, without doubt, what they thought best. The other proposition had been fully explained by his hon. friend, the chairman of the committee. It was certainly desirable to have the judgements of a few native writers were going on at least of the country. Although they would not have all the advantages of a postal communication, they would have a very good postal communication, and a much better one than they now had. He was not at all satisfied with the report was perfectly clear, and he hoped the House would adopt it. He trusted that the Government would soon bring down a bill embodying the principles of the communication, that they would have steam communication between Sydney and London. If the report was adopted they would have again restored to them the advantages which they had before of steam communication. The hon. member for Cook County was not present, but he thought that the report had not been circulated. He hoped therefore that the House would adopt these resolutions.

Mr. COOPER said there was one point of advantage in the communication that had not been alluded to by hon. members either in committee or in the House. He would draw the attention of hon. members to it in support of the resolutions proposed. At present it took one time they used to take 120 days to get good passages to Sydney, and consider 120 days a good passage. Now they could consider 120 days a good passage, and after that 90 days was looked upon as a very good passage. While the vessels were competing for the mail, it took 120 days to get to Fremantle, and the Eastern and Oriental and the General Service Steam Navigation companies' steamers took the contract. These steamers came here in a shorter time than the days' good vessels. This put the shipping owners to a great disadvantage, and they were in their vessels, and the result is, that we have had sailing vessels arriving here in 64, 65, and 68 days, and he was in hopes that, if this report was adopted, the sailing vessels would be able to get to Fremantle and Sydney that the mail would be delivered in a much shorter period than had yet been done by

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL said, the bill which had been produced by the Government was placed in the hands of the Solicitor-General. He pointed out that the bill was a part of the Government to adopt the report which had been brought forward by the hon. member for the Sydney Hamlets, the chairman of the committee. At the same time he must say in justice to the Government that there had been no evidence adduced for steam communication. He thought that much valuable evidence had been elicited by the committee who have framed these resolutions, although they were not specific. It could hardly be otherwise,

On the third of the necessary were contrary to the views of the Government. The Government would recommend that they should ask for aid from the neighbouring colonies, and the use of the Great Eastern Trunk line. They also would require £5000 a year to carry out this scheme. Now he was afraid that £5000 was not a very large sum, and he was not sure that the last recommendation, that the Government should endeavour to obtain a contract at a rate not exceeding £24,000 per annum for opening the Singapore line to the north, was a very good one. He was not sure, however, but he did not think the public would grumble at receiving their letters sooner than they do at present. There was no doubt that the Government bill must be altered, and instructions to that effect had been given to the Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER said he had been a member of the committee; he therefore thought it right to say a few words on the subject.

He must say that he considered that there was a possibility of the principle put forward by the hon. member for Cook and Richmond being adopted, to the inconvenience of calling on the Council generally to the consideration of the Finance Committee. In some instances the Council placed itself in a position that it did not contemplate, in this case the hon. member for Cook and Richmond, in his statement, for the greater purpose of convenience would have been better advised to have referred to the statements which the committee have been enabled to arrive at by the evidence which has been brought before the Council. The hon. member for Cook and Richmond, by setting forth the recommendations of the Finance Committee, was in a distinct shape, while others, not carrying much weight with them, were put before the House in the same manner, and suggested only. The principal recommendation of the report was that the Finance Committee should be established between Sydney and New South Wales, for which purpose the report also stated that a sum of £25,000 should be placed at the disposal of the Government. The recommendation was not expressed, and he thought that no person would dispute the desirability of establishing that route which he thought would be the one most likely to carry out the object in view. He thought that the Finance Committee should be placed in a position to establish a communication by that route. At the same time, as a member of the committee who drew up the report, he thought that the Government should make efforts of the Government failed to establish that desirable communication, it would be out of their power to carry out any other line in combination with the Government, and he was of opinion that the Government should spend any portion of the £25,000 upon another line, and as his honorable friend (Mr. Donaldson) admitted, the sum of £5000, set apart for communication, would be expended by the Government in establishing a communication by means of any of the other companies, although it might be quite enough for the purposes he had in view—that of appropriating the £25,000 to the Government, and having a private communication with the sister colonies. In this respect it was not altogether agreeing with the report. As to the practicality of carrying out the last recommendation in the report, he thought that it was a question for the Government or the monthly conveyance of mail, but he thought that was the main question. (Hear.) He had doubts whether the communication recommended could be established, and he thought that it was proposed to place in the disposal of the Government, and he thought that the sum was not sufficient for the object in view. However, although he did entertain some doubts, he thought that it was a question for the Council should refuse to assent to the proposal, and he thought that it should be referred to the consideration of the Government. All must think the necessity that existed for increasing the communication between the

[illegible]

Mr. WILSHIRE seconded the motion.

MR. GOWDER, as of opinion that the House should pass before the principles of the bill. He said so advisedly. Last year he was the chairman of a committee to whom a similar bill to the present had been referred, and although he, as well as his colleagues, were of opinion that it was better, he admitted that not only was some bill desirable, but indeed, necessary to provide for the proper paving of the streets of the city, the question, as it appeared to him, was beset with difficulties that it was impossible to come to a decision upon without further evidence taken before that committee. It appeared that the inhabitants themselves were divided in opinion not only as to the means but to the mode of paying for the same. There was there a question difficult to reply to the immediate means to be adopted to pave the streets, but also as to the mode of meeting the expense of so doing; but there was another difficulty in the way which he thought would require more consideration than he was subsequently kept in repair. This question was sometimes ago considered, and it was proposed then to submit to the consideration of the select committee the plan relating on the Health of Towns Bill, and the lodging-house legislation. He was not prepared to say what the principles of that bill had been, whether it was proposed to levy the tax upon the owners of property, or upon the tenants in occupation of the premises, but he thought that the question was difficult, and was also one which he thought the Council, in its present condition, was not prepared to consider. After the intelligence they had lately received of the certain and almost inevitable failure of the late Convention, he thought that the question under discussion was one that should not be left to the Council to decide, more particularly as it was well known that the bill was not likely to be passed by the Legislature, and that it would benefit. Therefore there was no necessity to pass the bill, and in fact the Council could not

He gave that consideration to the bill which it was miserably in should receive. He felt quite satisfied that the opinion of the House had been pretty strongly in favour of the motion, that the hon. member would withdraw it.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought that as the measure was one that had been for a long time, and as he had been so long in the House, he would now make up his mind upon the subject, it was not likely that they ever would. He must observe that, some time ago, when on a visit to Melbourne, he blushed at the contrast exhibited in the streets of Melbourne between the two cities. The streets of Melbourne were indeed flagged in a most creditable manner, and the stone used for the purpose there, if of a similar kind might be procured for Sydney, would be a great blessing to the city. At the present moment, he thought the Government might be able to walk the footpaths in George-street without slipping to hold up to his knees, covering the boots of the pedestrian, no matter how high they might be. As for the streets, which he had so indignantly denigrated, what

that before, he was forced to blush at the great contrast that existed between the well paved streets of Melbourne, and the unpaved and wretched condition of the streets of Sydney. If they waited all the quarter of an hour, he would not be surprised. He was justified, they would have to wait a long time, for as well-known that the landlords of Sydney would never yield until they were obliged to do so. When it was clear to every person that property would be sold for the benefit of the poor, and that the law should not hesitate in adopting a general rule, and the landlords. The law would not be such as to interfere with the contractors at present existing between the landlords and the contractors. The law would be generally very short indeed; and when a law was once established, contracts might be made to meet any difference in this respect; and it was arranged that the occupier should be

person to keep the flag in repair, saying on, as he entered upon his contract with his eyes open. The general rule, considering the improvement it would do to the property, he thought the landlords should be made to contribute to the cost of paving the streets. He was sure that if the Bill was passed a majority of House would vote in favour of it.

Mr. MARTIN said, as the Government had now proposed to support this measure, he would withdraw all the attention of the House from the subject, and call the attention of the House to the fact that he had brought forward a measure precisely similar in almost every particular to the measure now before the House, and had it not been for the strenuous opposition of the Secretary and other members of the Government at Bill would have been passed, and before this time it would at this time have been passed. He said it would at this time have been passed, as he could not be doing it at the present time. As he had formerly brought forward a measure of this description, he could be aware that he did not need to state its principles. He said that if the measure was properly framed, the question was whether it was objectionable at present to increase the taxation on the property. He had latterly been very heavy, and seeing that the great increase in the rate of the property tax, heavy rates must be raised, seeing these burdens were much heavier than they were formerly, and seeing the consideration the high price of labour at present, he thought it was advisable to make a law to enquire whether it was advisable at present to commence these works and an additional burden on the property. He believed that it was possible to make a proper manner not less than 3s. per square foot, if they took the frontage of the various properties and multiplied that by the width of the pavements, and that would be a fair way of assessing the cost to a considerable expense. There was no doubt any persons in the city had gone to this expense already, where it was necessary they should make the pavements, and that it was a fair way of assessing it; but although he was as anxious as any member present to see the city properly paved, still he thought at the present time, if the House was to pass a Bill to increase the rate of the property tax, it was not to be put to it to increase the rate so heavily on the owners of property. If the Government, and more particularly the Chief Secretary, had done their duty, and allowed a measure to be introduced from their house, the Chief Secretary could have been long since paved. He did not wish to go to the public that this House now opposed the measure as it was supported by the Government. He said that he was not going to do this, still, he was reluctantly driven to oppose it, because he considered that this was not a proper time for its introduction. He had already said it would cost three shillings and sixpence to increase the rate of the property tax, and would very quickly be increased fifty per cent. He said that the measure was passed; and for, if the mechanics were aware that the house-owners were obliged to have

the paving completed by a certain time, they would  
 be liable to be removed from the streets. In the  
 circumstances, he thought the better course would be to  
 let the matter stand over for another session, when they  
 might be able to deal with the matter more properly.  
 He thought, therefore, more the previous question.  
 The Chairman said that the Council had not yet  
 compared to vote for this bill, for he concurred in the  
 expressions which had fallen from hon. members as to  
 the necessity for paving the principal streets;  
 but under any circumstances he could not  
 see how the Council could do otherwise than to  
 refer the bill to the Commissioners larger and more compe-  
 titive powers than were at present necessary; that  
 he was in a position to force every inhabitant of  
 the City to pay a part in the paving, while as yet  
 this was the only street that was paved. He had  
 at occasion very recently to present to the House a  
 petition signed by every inhabitant of two streets pre-  
 tending to the state in which they were; and, before re-  
 ferring the matter to the Commissioners, he had taken  
 himself, he had taken the trouble to inspect them  
 and to find out the state in which they were. He  
 saw that as the state as he had never before seen a street,  
 and, in his opinion, calculated to be injurious  
 to the lives and health of its inhabitants. He  
 was so much more anxious to give the Commissioners  
 power to order streets in the City to be paved  
 over were several similar instances to which he might  
 refer—the houses in the immediate neighbourhood of  
 Colcolomooloo and Pymont. They were hardly  
 in a fit period when they would be justified in  
 referring the bill to the Commissioners, and, there-  
 fore, he was of opinion that the bill should be  
 re-powers. He thought, under any circumstances,  
 the bill for the paving of certain leading streets suffi-  
 cient for the present time, seeing the New Constitu-  
 tion was shortly to arrive. He thought it  
 would be advisable to leave this bill to the  
 hon. Member who might think fit to make different  
 municipal arrangements—who might think the experi-  
 ment of appointing commissioners had not been suc-

main. He for one was not prepared to say the trial was a success, but he was not prepared to say it was a failure. He had not been asked to do so. He had only asked the opinions of a very large body of the citizens. As they were on the eve of great changes in a colony, when their successors might see fit, upon a trial, to alter the mode of the proceedings of the Commissioners, to organise a new system of local government, he therefore thought this great work paving the city should be allowed to stand over; and, seeing how soon they might expect the New South Wales Government to be established, he could say more than they could help during the remainder of the session.

Mr. FLOOD thought with the Attorney-General and the Surveyor-General, as a matter and other leading members were in very bad humour, and he did not believe that to commence paving them in the present state would be a perfect waste of money. He thought it advisable first to adopt a scheme for the laying out of the streets, and then to proceed to the purchase land in the rear of the buildings for the purpose of making courts, in order that breaks in the street might be avoided for the entrances of carriages, being made out of the back from these courts as had been done in Weymouth, where the houses down George-street, and more particularly Langers, were in danger of breaking their limbs, owing to these carriage roads being cut through the middle of the streets, and the carriages were often overturned. If the courts he had mentioned were established, the path might be made continuous, and the paving of the city carried on according to the principle of the plan. It was a very questionable what was the material for paving purposes. Some were in favour of sandstone, and some in favour of some other stone imported from a foreign country; they were informed some could be obtained for 3d. per foot; that might be, but in this country was a very high price, when they considered that at one time sandstone could be laid down at 6d. per foot. He thought concrete would be the most durable; he did not propose to say for certain that it was the best, but he thought it was the best that could be done some time since in Elizabeth-street, he thought it was a very durable material. He thought, however, the Commissioners had quite enough to do at present, and he thought it would be best to keep further taxation on the citizens. As to the question of landlords and tenants as to who should pay, that was all moonshine—both would be benefited; and the landlord paid in the first instance, and the tenant paid in the second, but the benefit was received. He thought their interests were identical and he should, under these circumstances, vote in favour of the bill.

the COLONIAL TREASURER. There was no objection to the proposition that the proper measure in this direction, for at present the state of the streets in the city was not only discreditable but dangerous. As far as he could see, the measure proposed by the hon. member for Northumberland, Boroughs, was the only one that would be likely to remove the objection raised by the hon. member for Cook and Westminster, that to make the paving of the streets compulsory upon the landlords would have an injurious effect upon the poor. He thought that it was this would double the case if all the streets in the city were to be done within a certain time. This was not the case. The Commissioners would call upon the landlords to pave their streets, but they would not be bound to do so when it was their full time to do it, but if not done within the time, then the Commissioners would do it themselves. Therefore thought this objection had very little weight.

MR. NICHOLS: In reference to the objections which have been taken by the hon. member for North-

present Boroughs to this Bill, he would say that, if all the streets and lanes of the city were to be remodelled properly paved, no doubt it would cost a large amount of money, but that it was not what was required, or what the present bill proposed to effect. The fact was that the city of Sydney had never lain on laid out at all on any scientific plan. The streets were not straight, and the tracks which for the most part existed by the bullock drays and Government carts. Any body standing on the eminence outside the House and looking down on the lower part of the city could see that this was the case. Then, with regard to the proposed widening of the streets (Mr. Parkes), it was not intended that the whole paving of the city should be done at once. It was utterly impossible it should be done at once, but it could only be compelled when the Government had laid the guttering and kerbing.

this could not be done all at once. He knew that the channeling and kerbing of the footways was a complicated task, and he was anxious to lay down their own pavement; but he was very hard case for them that their neighbours took advantage of what they did for the public, and should not be compelled to do the same. He moved, when they went into committee upon this to limit its operation to certain portions of the city, and to limit it to the streets of the City, of Fitz-street, and Castle-street, and to give a leadership on landlords, he could see no whatever in the objection. What was the new clause in England? He thought the Bill should construct the channeling and the kerbing of footways. They were obliged to do this, and landlords in the Commissioners did it for them, but the landlords were not to pay for it. The honorable member said, that though the landlords were not to pay to the landlord, in the end the tenant would have to pay it; but (Mr. Nichol) did not see that this was necessarily so. The times were hard, and houses to let were plentiful, then the tax did fall on the landlords; but if houses were scarce they had become suddenly on the occasion of the discovery, high rents would be charged; but he thought the right to be given to the tenant, to prevent the outlay of the landlord in this particular. The landlords had shown no particular consideration for the tenants, and he certainly should not object to put a new law upon them. He was not sure that this was an inopportune time for such a measure, as it was probable that the Legislature under the new Constitution would initiate some municipal body, responsible to the ratepayers, and he understood that the Bill in description; but he hoped if any such body was established it would turn out better than the last was, and always had been, an advocate of municipal bodies but not of improvement. He moved to see the reconstitution of such a body in the late City Council in the latter stages of its existence. He believed that the paving of the footways was a matter which would improve the properties near the parties, and therefore that the landlords should bear the expense. It was quite evident that this was a matter which somebody must take up, and he thought that the ratepayers would be glad, that the Commissioners should do so. Whether the ratepayers had the confidence of the citizens or not it was not for him to say; but they were the only persons in a position to improve the operation. But as not a bill introduced by the Commissioners had introduced it on his own responsibility, he believed that such a bill was introduced. He had introduced a bill before the Council since the year 1850, when a bill was introduced as the present was introduced by the hon. member Cook and Westonsdale, and he saw no use in trying to do it again.

His question was then put and carried, and the Bill ordered to be considered in committee on Tuesday

**BRISSANE HOSPITAL.**

SIR ROOD moved "That the address be presented to Governor-General, praying that the allowance for maintenance of the Brisbane Hospital for the year ending March next, be increased from £200 to £300, on condition of the sum being raised by private contribution." In discussing this motion, Sir Rood expressed his opinion that he was compelled to oppose it because he knew what he was not acceptable to His Honor. He was aware that applications like the present for mere local expenses were not viewed with favor at Government House, but although no exception would be made in the present case, as the usefulness of the institution in question would be very much curtailed if voters were not agreed to. He trusted that the consideration that the objects of this institution were for relieving poverty and the benevolent desire to devote to deviate from their rule on this occasion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that it was unusually inconvenient to bring forward resolutions after the Estimates had been framed. It appeared to him really in the nature of a suggestion, which did not know what to ask for or what would result. He should not, however, oppose this motion, as he did not imagine that the one hundred pounds asked for under the head of the hospital was different from the Government's estimate, but he still felt compelled on principle to oppose any such proposal in future.

His question was then put and passed.

CROWN LANDS.

SIR BLAIGH moved the following resolutions:—

"That the great demand for Crown Lands which has arisen from increased immigration to this colony, and the [im]possibility of disposing of them except by sale, have induced the Government to throw open for sale, That every extensive tract of land of the richest character, possessing all the advantages of a healthy situation, access to water, and proximity to the seaport, and situated towards some of the colony, being comprised within the limits of the crown lands, shall be offered at public auction. That it is therefore desirable, in order to meet this demand."

requirements, that the Governor-General should take such steps as to cause delivery to offer for sale such of the Crown lands in the intermediate districts as he might deem appropriate, as are best adapted for settlement, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act.

That the operation of the existing Regulations, under which the Government of the Colony has been permitted to dispose of the whole of its lands, is most injurious to the colony, inasmuch as it is effecting a concentration of the land in the hands of a few persons, and that the Government should at present occupy a monopoly of the most valuable lands, and that the Government should be required to sell the lands held by it at a fair value. That in the exercise of this right, the right of pre-emption should be paid over to Council to Lessees or Licensed Companies of all the lands in the intermediate districts, and that the Government should be required to select, without compulsion, the persons who may apply for, whether for pre-emption or otherwise, is a violation of the provisions of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670

and reconsecrated against, they still existed, many instances of the same error in the title of the bill were brought under the notice of the House during its next session. The evils he referred to were the regulations with regard to the lands of the late Governor Charles FitzRoy. The first of these evils was that the intermediate districts for four years, and some of them terminable from January, 1852, had been made subject to the same regulations as had been made from 1847. The next of these evils was that under a regulation made by the same Governor, the intermediate districts for the same right had been very much extended, and had been applied to a large tract of land which was excluded from the exercise of this preemptive right under the Orders in Council. Under the Orders in Council lands were made subject to the same regulations for settlement by the public; but the regulations of the local government they were made subject to the pre-emptive right. The third evil was, that the reserves for towns and for the use of the towns were made subject to the same regulations as the same way. Now it had been expressly directed by the Secretary of State that lands for these

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A quantity of household furniture, and  
Tools of trade, &c., &c.  
Name, rank,



**M**ARTYNS' Horse and Carriage Bazaar  
240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays  
and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale  
are particularly requested to send written instructions previous  
to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without  
FOOTBILLS.

scholar Wyvern, 177 tons register, with her stores at  
inventory, as she now lies off Williamsstown, near Melbourn  
will be sold by public auction on THURSDAY, the 17th of  
October, at 11 o'clock, by the undersigned, Messrs. J. & C. Col-  
street West, Melbourn. This handsome vessel was  
given, as a present for the Duke of Marlborough, sails com-  
fortably, and is in excellent order, having recently been on the  
ship and refitted. An inventory of stores and further particu-  
lars can be obtained at the Harbort-office, Williamsstown.  
Colonial Secretary's Office, Melbourn, 18th August, 1811.

1000 ballasteds, 4 feet 6 inches, ditto ditto  
200 ditto, 1 foot 9 inches to 4 feet 6 inches, ditto ditto  
1000 ditto, 1 foot 6 inches to 4 feet 1 inch, ditto ditto  
20 wrought iron corner posts, with cast metal cement  
nerved and tapped, suitable for smoking tombs, &c.  
500 panicles coars, of various sizes and thicknesses  
6 tons white lead  
20 iron crutcher handles, forming also a saddle, with half  
tree, chaps, cover, &c.  
Turns at sale.

residence, and about 130 feet off the Cook's River having 300 feet frontage to two streets, by a deep cut.

It is a stable and shed at the rear.

1897 This cottage, with blank of land, is well adapted for independent man wishing to live in the suburbs, and near a very moderate outlay, a comfortable and healthy home for himself and family, with land sufficient for a kitchen garden, and other conveniences not to be found in the city.

A plan view at the bottom.

Shed at side.

Messrs. Lane and Wilks, Melbourne  
 Auctioneers, Mr. JEREMIAH LEONARD, West Maitland  
 The Company's Auctioneers will sell for Creditors,  
 Fives, Captain Remond, from Melbourne on Monday, 14  
 Ditto, Ditto, from Sydney, on Saturday, 20th do  
 Fives, Captain Martin, from Liverpool, on Saturday, 20th  
 Ditto, Ditto, from Fort Macquarie, on Tuesday, 22nd  
 Captain Remond and Martin will advertise com-  
 mences by parties made to be taken.  
 Lithographic plates and further information may be  
 had from the Agents and Auctioneers. See also  
 advertisements.

**ON THURSDAY, the eleventh**  
October now next ensuing, at noon  
London Tavern, George street, Sydney, the Sheriff  
will be sold by public auction all the rights, title, interest  
of the above-named defendant, of, in, and to the as-  
sumption of one-tenth share of property at the corner  
of West Castlereagh street, from premises occupied by  
Messrs. J. & W. Nichols, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516,

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